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SOURCE

Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

CATCH AND PRODUCT FULFILLMENT, BREEDING AND
 CONSERVATION MEASURES IN USSR FISH INDUSTRY

[This report presents information on the 1952 fish catch, the fish products industry, and fish breeding and conservation measures, taken from Soviet newspapers and periodical.]

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Fish Catch

During the first 8 months of 1952, the USSR fish industry fulfilled the fishing plan 95.3 percent, although the catch was greater than that of 1951.(1)

In 1951, the fish catch of Pyarnuskaya Oblast, Estonian SSR, was twice as great as in 1945. During the first half of 1952, as many fish were caught as during all of 1951.(2)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the third-quarter fishing plan by fishing enterprises of Estonian SSR:

Oblast	15 Aug (3)	25 Aug (4)	10 Sep (5)	20 Sep (6)
Tartuskaya	34.8	42.6	64.9	19.3
Including state fishing enterprises	7.5	13.5	23.5	35.0
Pyarnuskaya	37.5	40.2	54.5	62.1
Including state fishing enterprises	39.4	52.5	66.4	74.7
Tallinskaya	41.4	46.1	58.2	62.3
Including state fishing enterprises	40.4	54.7	92.7	103.9

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The Narva Fish Combine in Estonian SSR completed the 1952 fishing plan in September and caught 3,100 more quintals of fish than in 1951.(7) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Estonian fish catch is to increase 35 percent over 1950.(8)

In 1952, Latvian fishermen are to deliver to republic processing plants not less than 150,000 pud of fish above plan.(9) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, fishing in the Latvian SSR is to increase 80 percent over 1950. The fishermen of Liyepaya have pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 15 October and by 7 November to catch 15,000 pud of fish above plan.(10)

In 1947, the Lithuanian SSR fish catch was twice that of 1940.(11) In 1950, the catch exceeded that of 1938 six times.(12) During the first half of 1952, the republic fish catch amounted to 137.8 percent of the catch of the corresponding period of 1951. The MRS (Motorized Fishing Stations) fulfilled the 6-month plan 117.8 percent, and republic fishing kolkhozes 116.2 percent.(1) The 1952 republic catch is already 43 times greater than that of 1945 and 14 times greater than that of 1946.(11) During the first 8 months of 1952, fishermen of the Klaypeda Administration of the trawler fleet caught 5,000 more pud of fish than during all of 1951. As compared with 1946, the fishing fleet of the administration has increased almost five times and the fish catch has increased 39 times. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the republic fish catch is to increase approximately 2.9 times. The Klaypeda Administration of the trawler fleet has pledged to catch 120,000 pud of fish above the September plan.(13) The Kaunas Fish Plant in Lithuanian SSR fulfilled the August 1952 fishing plan 114 percent.(14) The Klaypeda Fish Trust has pledged to fulfill the 1952 fishing plan by 21 December and to catch 1,800 pud of fish above plan.(15)

The Kagul' Fish Plant, Moldavian SSR, has pledged to fulfill the 10-month 1952 plan by 5 October and by the end of the month to catch 600 quintals of prime-quality fish above plan.(16)

In 1952, the Fecherskiy Fish Plant in Leningradskaya Oblast has pledged to catch 50,000 pud of fish above plan.(17) In 1952, the fishermen of the Sea of Okhotsk coast pledged to catch 150,000 pud of fish above plan. As of 5 September 1952, they had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had already caught 155,000 pud of fish above plan.(18)

By 27 August, the Verkhne-Lebyazhinskiy Fish Plant of the Volga-Caspian Trust, Kazakh SSR, had fulfilled the 1952 fishing plan and exceeded the third-quarter plan by 9 percent. The plant has pledged to catch an additional 4,000 quintals of fish by 5 October.(1)

Fishing kolkhozes of the Turkmen SSR have pledged to fulfill the 1952 fishing plan by 23 September and by 5 October to catch 30,000 pud of fish above plan.(19)

The Issyk-Kul' Industrial Fish Combine, Kirgiz SSR, has pledged to fulfill the 1952 fishing plan by 1 October and to catch 2,000 pud above plan.(20)

Fish Products

In July 1952, the Belomorskiy Fish Combine in Karelo-Finnish SSR shipped more than 140 metric tons of smoked, salted, and refrigerated herring and other fish products and 90,000 jars of canned fish to workers in Leningrad and Kremenchug, as well as to Kalininskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts, and Komi ASSR.(21)

The Pyarnu Liyva Fish Plant has been completely modernized and mechanized. Production during the last 2 years has doubled and fish salting (pyanyy vosol)

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has increased 31 times. The fish-canning plant in Pyram has increased production 12 times. (2) The Tallin Fish Combine is one of the largest in the Estonian SSR. The combine's production of canned fish has increased three times over 1946. (8)

During the first half of 1952, the Lithuanian fish industry fulfilled the fish products production plan 124 percent and the canned fish production plan 172 percent. (1) In 1952, enterprises of the republic fish industry have pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 60,000 pud of fresh-frozen fish, 2,000 pud of salted fish, and 6,000 pud of smoked fish above plan. (15) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the republic fish-processing industry must be expanded; production of chilled and frozen fish products is to increase three times over 1950. Production of canned fish at the Klaypeda Cannery is to increase three times during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. (12)

During the first 8 months of 1952, the Lenkoran Fish-Canning Plant in the Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the plan 108.1 percent and canned an additional 136,800 jars of prime-quality fish. (22)

In 1951, the Astrakhan' Fish Combine in Astrakhanskaya Oblast produced almost 1.5 times more canned fish than in 1940. (23) In 1952, the Ayanskiy Fish Plant in Khabarovskiy Kray has pledged to fulfill the fish-processing plan by 1 September and by the end of the year to produce 10,260 pud of fish above plan. (24) The Vladivostok Fish Combine in Primorskiy Kray has pledged to produce 450 quintals of medicinal fats by 5 October 1952. (25)

The Issyk-Kul' Fish Combine in the Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the 1952 plan in September and has pledged to produce 5,000 pud of fish above plan by the end of the year. (26)

Fish Breeding and Conservation

The Latvian SSR is to increase its utilization of inland waters. At present, 110 agricultural kolkhozes have fishing ponds with a total area of 4,200 hectares. Lakes with a total area of 35,000 hectares have been turned over to kolkhoz management. This is not by any means full utilization of inland water resources in the republic. Hundreds of kolkhozes do not have organized pond fishing, and in those where it is organized, productivity is very low. By 1955, the republic is to attain a total kolkhoz pond area of 6,000 hectares with a yearly productivity of up to 2 quintals of fish per hectare. (27)

Recently, 1,000 sterlet were liberated in the Daugava River in Latvian SSR. This makes a total of 3,000 sterlet which have been released in the Daugava River in the past 4 years. The other 2,000 fish, weighing 150 to 200 grams and measuring 25 centimeters in length, were released in the river in 1948 and were successfully acclimatized. In a few years, industrial fishing of sterlet will be organized. (28)

In 1952, 50,000 Caspian carp fry are to be liberated in the Kurash-Mares Gulf, Lithuanian SSR, and 1,500 two-year old Severodvinskiy (Northern Dvina) sterlet in the lower part of the Neman River. (11)

The Belorussian SSR has a large area of natural and artificial ponds. The average density of the river network amounts to nearly 26 kilometers in 100 square kilometers. There are more than 3,000 lakes in the republic, approximately 900 of which are used for industrial purposes. The total area of all the lakes is around 135,000 hectares. The reservoirs of hydroelectric stations constructed and proposed will greatly increase the republic pond area. Moreover, there are many pits made while mining peat which could be adapted for fish breeding. However, despite the many natural ponds in the republic, only the large

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rivers and lakes under Glavrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry) have been organized for industrial fishing. The breeding conditions and fish composition of several large ponds are not conducive to high productivity. For example, in 1940, from Lake Chervonnoye with an area of nearly 4,400 hectares, 3,200 quintals of fish were caught, only 40 percent of which were average and large size fish such as bream and pike. In 1950, of only 1,860 quintals of fish caught in the lake, 15 percent were average and large size fish, and the rest chiefly ruff. The sharp decrease in fish quantity and quality in Lake Chervonnoye is due to the republic's failure to develop and improve this body of water. A large part of the lake is filled with dense growths of underwater vegetation which naturally impede fishing in the lake. Approximately the same situation exists in many other large ponds of the republic.

The area of artificial ponds in the Belorussian SSR is 10,000 hectares, including 1,000 hectares of kolkhoz ponds. Natural conditions of the republic allow an increase in pond area of 100 to 200 percent, especially as a result of new kolkhoz pond construction. The fish-breeding ponds of the majority of republic enterprises are in run-down condition with a low productivity -- 100 to 150 kilograms per hectare. The dense vegetation in these ponds makes it practically impossible to intensify fishing or breeding operations. The kolkhoz pond industry is still embryo. Only 5 to 7 percent of existing ponds are being fished; for the others, there is a shortage stocking material such as carp yearlings.

To increase the Belorussian SSR fish catch during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the pond area of the fishing enterprises is to be increased 100 to 200 percent; new kolkhoz ponds are to be constructed; and a network of state and kolkhoz fish hatcheries is to be set up to supply stocking material (carp yearlings) for kolkhoz ponds and rivers. Very important in this expansion program is the reconstruction of the Polesskaya Pond enterprises, which constitute a large part of the republic pond area. After this, intensification of pond fishing must be conducted so that fish productivity is increased an average of 4 to 5 quintals per hectare of pond area. Fulfillment of this program will enable the republic to obtain 30,000 to 40,000 quintals of prime-quality fish (carp) by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. (29)

In 1952, nearly 2.5 million Baltic Ladoga salmon and lake trout lichenka [fish in larval stage of development] and fry have been liberated in the Neva River, the Svir River, and Lake Ladoga in Leningradskaya Oblast. Part of the stocking material has been left for raising to 2 years of age in ponds of the Priozerskiy Experimental-Production Fish-Breeding Plant. Amur carp are being acclimatized in Lake Il'men'. In 1951, stocking work was carried on in the Pskov-Chujskoy Reservoir, where carp weighing 1.5 kilograms and more are now caught. The Northwest Administration of Fish Conservation and Breeding is concentrating its attention on the acclimatization of industrially valuable fish in reservoirs. In 1953, plants of this administration are to produce 25 to 30 million Ladoga ripus and Chujskoye Lake whitefish roe for new reservoirs. (30)

On Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, 13 fish-breeding plants have been established for the artificial breeding of Siberian, hump-back, and red salmon. Total production capacity of the plants is more than 100 million fish roe annually. Specialists have established that of the more than 40,000 pui of Siberian salmon caught annually in the region of Naibo (Kuril Islands), 90 percent are artificially bred. Almost all Siberian salmon caught in regions of the Tarandomar, Asany, and Okoo rivers (southwestern Sakhalin) have been bred at the fish-breeding plants. (31)

The pond fishing industry of the Ministry of Fish Industry Kazakh SSR is located in Iliyskiy Rayon, 18 kilometers from Alma-Ata. Every year the fish catch increases. In 1949, the first catch of mirror carp amounted to only 20

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quintals; but in 1951, 120 quintals of carp were caught in the ponds. In 1952, the catch is already approaching 200 quintals. Several years ago, ten small tench were brought by plane from Lake Zaysan and released in the ponds. Now there are nearly 20,000 tench in the ponds. Natural reservoirs and rice field waters are being used for breeding of industrially valuable fish. Not more than 2 months ago, the pond fishing industry released 51,800 carp yearlings and 3,000 tench in Lake Dzhanakul'. By the end of September, fishermen will start to fish the lake.(32) Early in the spring of 1952, the Alma-Ata pond fishing industry liberated more than 50,000 mirror carp fry and 1,500 Lake Azysan tench in one of the Iliyskiy Rayon lakes. The fry are being closely watched, as the success of this project and others like it will greatly increase fish reserves of the Ili River Basin.(33)

Uzglavrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry Uzbek SSR) is not fulfilling the 1952 plan. During the first half of 1952, not one of the fish hatcheries fulfilled the plan. The Kuyu-Mazarskiy Fish Hatchery fulfilled the 6-month plan 16 percent.(34)

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